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Wolverine Guard™

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Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

MOBILITY AND FIREPOWER: ARTILLERY THROUGH THE AGES

A Gun Crew from the 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery Fires a Civil War 30 Pounder Parrott Rifle on Range 40 at Camp Grayling during the Sesquicentennial Cannon Shoot.

See pages 8 and 9

Editorial

(Editor's note: Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, Michigan Adjutant General, has requested each general officer and major Michigan National Guard commander to contribute a guest column to the Wolverine Guard. *This will give all soldiers an opportunity to learn the views of their leaders.)*

Colonel Peter B. Injasoulian joined the Michigan National Guard as a 17-year-old high school junior in Alpena in 1962. After receiving his commission from Ft. Benning Officer Candidate School in 1965, he was assigned as a platoon leader in Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 246th Armor in Bay City. He has held a variety of command and staff positions that include command of 2 Engineer Companies and command of both the 107th and 207th Engineer Battalions. Colonel Injasoulian assumed command of the 46th Engineer Group in February of 1986.

He has completed 3 officer advance courses, graduated from Command and General Staff College with honors in 1979, and is currently enrolled in the Army War College.

He serves as superintendent of schools in Pickford, Michigan and holds a Master's Degree in Educational Administration from Central Michigan University.

A second generation Guardsman, he follows his father, retired Col. George Injasoulian, who is a 33-year veteran of WWII and the Guard.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Col. Peter B. Injasoulian

Tag Talk

What are the characteristics of really outstanding National Guard units? I believe the following areas are the keys to understanding the success of those units that really have their act together in all respects:

Strong Leadership

Top units have leaders that set the standards and lead by example every day. They inspire their units by being professional and ethical in all dealings with people. Leaders throughout the unit are committed to develop junior leaders and soldiers who will "fill their shoes" in the future. In short, the leaders exhibit the A-E-I-O-U characteristics of leadership which are:

Assertiveness — Having the courage of your convictions and positive confidence to do what is right.

Enthusiasm — Inspiring zeal and fire in yourself and others.

Initiative — Having the ability to make things happen and willingness to take calculated risks.

Organization — Capable of molding people and resources into a complete and functioning whole through knowledge and planning.

Understanding — Caring for people, challenging them constantly, and being with them to face the challenges.

Effective Communications

In excellent units, everyone seems to have a sense of what is going on and what their mission is. There is a well-established chain-of-command and a willingness to share information at all levels. Meaningful communications are provided to soldiers through a variety of means from good unit newsletters, briefings, and after-action reviews to formations and rap-sessions with section leaders. Everyone feels "ownership" in the unit and the "rumor mill" is kept to a minimum. It is also vitally important that unit Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) are effective, up-to-date, communicated to soldiers, and utilized during unit operations.

Tough and Exciting Training

The teaching and learning of tactical and technical knowledge and demonstrated proficiency of that knowledge is the top priority in the outstanding unit. Training covers all aspects of unit readiness and is based on doctrinal standards found in ARTEP's, Soldier's Manuals, FM's, and TM's. There is extensive planning done prior to training assemblies by unit training teams led by commanders and first sergeants.

Teambuilding

Success on the modern battlefield requires teamwork and a winning attitude at all levels. The winning unit team consists of operational sections, squads, and platoons, support elements, maintenance people, cooks, communications and supply personnel. All parts of the team must be trained to pull together to accomplish the unit mission. Good military units are led by "coaches" who are committed to training and preparing individuals and section teams to work together and to understand their role as part of the organizational team.

Pride and Tradition

The final key to success involves the unit commitment to instill pride and military

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Help Available For Drug and Alcohol Abusers in Guard

General George Washington crossed the Potomac in a surprise raid and defeated a vastly superior Prussian Army. The battle was won because of the element of surprise and the knowledge that on Christmas Eve the Prussians would be *drunk*. . . and they were.

This month's article, a part of a series on National Guard's People Programs, will discuss treatment and help available for drug and alcohol abuse. Alcohol and drugs have played a definite role in military history, ranging from medical cures and disease control to misuse and in some cases, punitive action for their abuse. It is the policy of all military components that drug and alcohol abuse is incompatible with military service. Treatment is afforded those individuals with alcohol problems whereas persons who abuse drugs are processed for discharge. In addition, since alcoholism is viewed as a family disease, persons other than the military member can be eligible for referral and treatment. The Guardsoldier with a alcohol problem can be referred but is not eligible for direct treatment through military resources. A person can seek assistance for him/herself or a family member. All treatment is confidential, however, if security or performance is an issue the supervisor or commander may take appropriate action for poor work or behavior standards.

The type of help available differs with respect to the status of the individual (whether Army, Air, Military Technician or Active Guard/Reserve (AGR). The resources available are as follows:

ARMY: Individuals that wish to discuss their personal situation should contact the Drug and Alcohol Officer or NCO. Each Brigade or Group have trained counselors to discuss with you and make a referral to a community agency or therapist. The name of your counselor should be listed on your unit bulletin board. Counselors can be contacted for a referral or other information, including assistance for family members.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD: Individuals that wish to discuss their personal situation should contact the Drug and Alcohol NCO located in the Social Actions Office. The Drug and Alcohol NCO will then make a referral to a community agency or therapist for treatment.

TECHNICIAN: All technicians are eligible to contact the Employee Counseling Service (ECS). Employees west of US 27 and south of Muskegon can contact the ESC by calling (616) 961-7153. This includes the Lansing and Jackson areas. Employees east of US 27 and north of Muskegon should call (313) 226-3050. Employees can make use of the counseling service for problems other than drugs or alcohol. This service is free for the technician until a further referral is made should more intensive treatment become necessary. This is a confidential service.

AGR: Military personnel and their dependents are eligible for medical benefits just as if they were on an active installation. Persons desiring information or referral should contact the Mental Health Clinics at KI Sawyer Air Force Base. Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Selfridge Army National Guard Base or Maj. James DeVries in Lansing. Mental Health counseling will be provided at these locations up to and including in-patient treatment at an Alcohol Rehabilitation Center. Arrangements or referral can also be made for outpatient counseling through Maj. DeVries for persons who live distant from active bases.

As part of Department of Defense policy, the separate services have initiated a drug testing program. The Air National Guard testing program began in 1986 and the Army National Guard program will begin in early 1988. The drug testing program is a deterrence program; however, those who test positive may be processed for discharge. The message of this program is clear — do not use drugs. Those individuals who abuse drugs should seek immediate assistance before the drug testing program begins.

by Maj. James DeVries

TAG TALK
Continued

tradition in soldiers. Top units show attention to detail in everything from standards of appearance and wearing of the uniform, to cleanliness and orderliness of the armory, to convoy discipline and to military ceremonies. There is a strong awards program to recognize individual accomplishments, and the unit as a whole is willing to compete for organizational or state awards in all types of competition that the military provides. There are social functions and open houses that involve families, retirees, and communities held on a regular basis. New unit members are taught the history, lineage, and honors of the unit as soon as they become a part of the Guard organization.

I have painted this picture of the outstanding unit recognizing the fact that personnel turnover, leader reassignment, unit reorganizations, and other "real world" factors can significantly affect unit integrity and readiness over time. Our expanding vital role in the defense of our nation must be uppermost in our minds as we help our units to be the best they can be.

Recognize Your Employer for Their Support of Your Guard Membership

During your years of service to the Michigan National Guard you must continually go back to your employer seeking their understanding and support for your absence from employment to fulfill your military obligations. Most of us ponder over ways that we might thank our employer for that understanding that they have given to your membership, service and commitment to the National Guard.

The National and the Michigan Committee of the Employers Support of the Guard and Reserve have provided you with a medium to recognize your employer in a way that you may show your appreciation for the support and encouragement that you may have received as you fulfilled your military commitment. That program comes to you in the form of a "My Boss is a Pro" Awards Program in which you may nominate your employer to be recognized for their support.

That recognition may come in a form of a Certificate of Recognition, a State Chairman's Award or the highest award, The Pro Patria Award that is given to an employer who is singled out annually for exemplary support of the Guard and Reserve programs. It is a simple process that must begin with the individual unit member taking the time to nominate his boss through the "My Boss is a Pro" Program in the National Committee office. The nomination is done by filling out the form shown on pages 5 & 6 or by submitting a letter providing the basic information that is included on that particular form.

Should you have any questions about the submission of these nominations, please contact your Retention Specialist or Career Advisor for questions that you may have.

"Better that we should err in action than wholly refuse to perform."

—William Gilmore Simms, novelist and historian

G-O-O-O-O-O-D MORNING, VIETNAM!!

While many veterans of the Vietnam War are viewing motion picture films of their war, Staff Sgt. Danny Vander Myde of the 126th Public Affirs Detachment is waiting for the film that not only depicts his war, but the actual part he played in it.

Good Morning, Vietnam is being produced by Touchstone Films and will star Robin Williams as the early morning disc jockey on American Forces Network whose long, drawn out "Go-o-o-o-od Morning, Vietnam!!" would wake up the country from 1965 until 1972. Staff Sergeant Vander Myde held the early morning DJ slot from January 1972 until July of that year. He was the last disc jockey to use the *Good Morning, Vietnam* format.

Staff Sergeant Danny Vander Myde's interest in radio began when he was a junior at Grandville High School when he was a disc jockey for WLAV AM/FM in Grand Rapids. After high school, Vander Myde enlisted in the Regular Army and after being trained as a heavy equipment operator at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri was posted to the 9th Engineer Battalion (Combat-Corps) at Affessenberg, Germany. Here he discovered the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) and did a temporary tour of duty with them in Frankfort. After learning that the Army would train him as a radio broadcaster, Vander Myde re-enlisted for Defense Information School (DINFOS) at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. After graduating he was assigned to Headquarters, First Army at Fort Meade, Maryland as a broadcaster while being placed on a levy for Vietnam.

When Sgt. Vander Myde arrived in Vietnam, he found out that the Army needed combat engineers more than they needed radio broadcasters and he was assigned to the 101st Engineer Battalion (Airmobile) as a combat demolitions specialist.

After being wounded in action and receiving the Bronze Star, Meritorious, and the Purple Heart, Sgt. Vander Myde was reassigned to the American Forces Network at Saigon and given the *Good Morning, Vietnam* slot in January of 1972.

American Forces Network was a clear channel, 250,000 watt station that covered most of South East Asia. Vander Myde recalls receiving music requests from as far away as Clark Air Force Base in the Philippine Islands. Closer to the station home in Saigon, Sgt. Vander Myde rigged up a receiving network that would allow requests to be made over the military FM tactical net. Requests were made from PRC-77 radios in platoon bunkers.

The Vietnam War was winding down in the summer of 1972 and when Sgt. Vander Myde rotated home, the *Good Morning, Vietnam* format was pulled and replaced instead with evacuation news and instructions.

Good Morning, Vietnam is well remembered, however. When Sgt. Vander Myde attended New York City's Vietnam Veteran Ticker Tape parade in May of 1984 he was introduced as the voice of *Good Morning Vietnam.* "Guys came from all over and gave me big bear hugs and told me funny stories of what they were doing at exactly 0605 hours when I did "Go-o-o-o-od Morning, Vietnam." Like getting shot at. One guy from the Fifth Mech came up and put his hands around my throat and said, 'God, I love ya!' " said Vander Myde.

After the war, Danny Vander Myde came home to Grand Rapids, married the former Cheryl Gardner and found work at WMUS AM/FM where he is the news director. They have two children, Tammy, eight and Teresa, six.

Recently, Mr. Ben Moses, an Associate Producer with Touchstone Films, contacted Vander Myde and consulted with him on authentic details of life with American Forces Network. The film will focus on the first DJ to do *Good Morning, Vietnam* according to Vander Myde. "He wanted to know everything. How the guys got up in the morning, what color the control room was. Details and details. I'll be looking forward to seeing it. It was something else, *Good Morning, Vietnam.*"

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

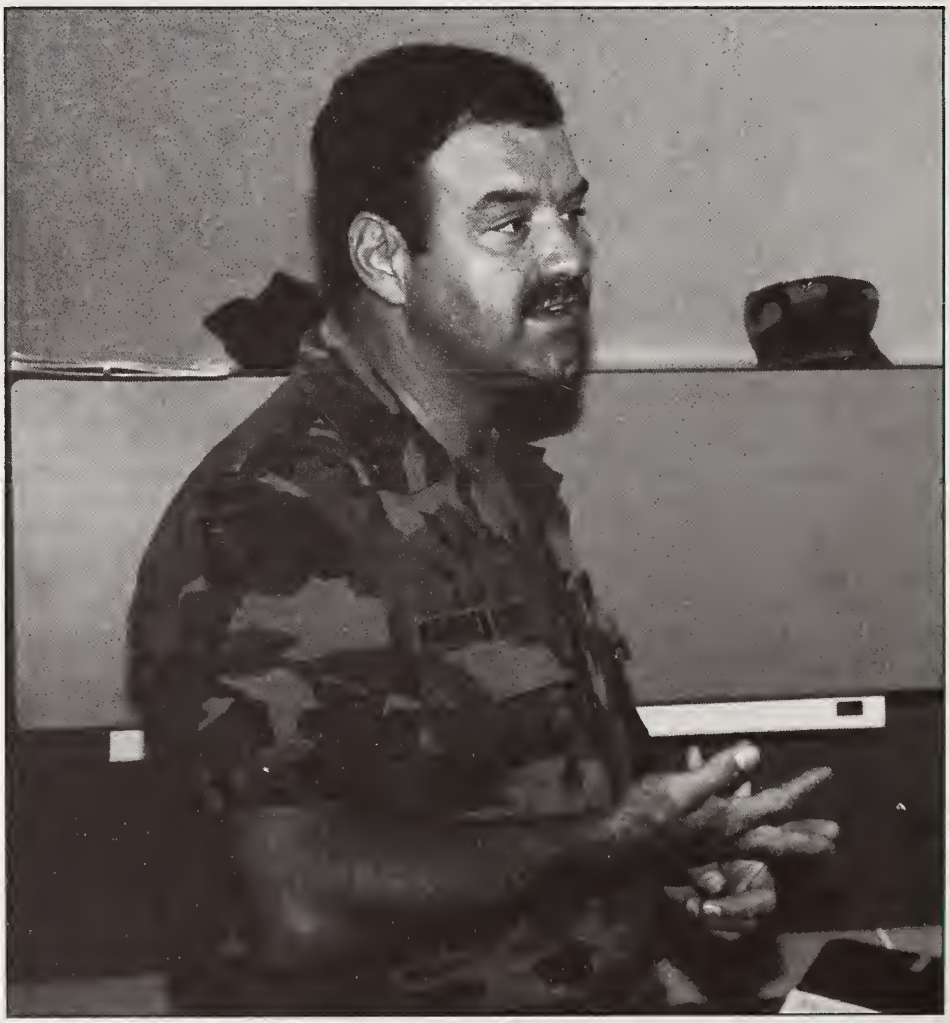

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Staff Sergeant Danny Vander Myde describes his experiences in Vietnam as the last DJ to host "Good Morning, Vietnam!" His left shoulder combat patch is the 101st "Screaming Eagles."

"My Boss is a Pro" Awards Nomination Form

National and State Committees for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve

***** Please print legibly or type all information requested on this form. *****
Without all the information requested below, we cannot process your nomination.

This section pertains to your civilian employer:

Nominee's name: _____
(Employer-Owner or Supervisor, if desired)

Business/company where you work: _____
(Write out full company name)

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

This section pertains to you, the nominator:

Your complete name: _____ Phone number: _____

Your rank: _____ (spell out)

Your Component: ARNG USAR USNR USCGR ANG USMCR USAFR (circle one)

Your street address: _____

Your city: _____ Your state: _____ Your Zip Code: _____

This section pertains to your National Guard or Reserve unit.

Your unit: _____
(write out)

Unit address: _____

Unit state: _____ Zip Code: _____

Your commander's name: _____ Rank: _____

Your reason for nominating your boss or company:

_____

_____

_____

(Use an additional sheet of paper, if needed, and attach it to this form.)

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For more information, phone or write the National Committee's Awards Officer: 1-800-336-4590

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HART DAM REVISITED

When the 1436th Engineer Company of Montague, Michigan visited Hart, Michigan this time, the sun was trying to break through the overcast skies and they were in Class A uniforms. A year ago, these same engineers were in rain-soaked battle dress uniforms operating heavy engineer equipment and trying to keep the City of Hart from being swept down the South Branch of the Pentwater River after the Hart Dam was breached.

This time they were there to receive an award for their part in the Flood Emergency of 1986 from the City of Hart during the rededication of the Hart Dam ceremony. The award was presented by the Mayor of Hart, Mr. Don R. Hannigan, to Lieutenant Dale Schofield, Executive Officer of the 1436th Engineer Company. Lieutenant Schofield, in turn, presented the Mayor with a large composite photograph of the Hart Dam that was taken at the exact moment it breached. The plaque to the 1436th reads...

"Presented to the 1436th Engineering Company, Michigan National Guard, for meritorious service to the City of Hart during the Flood Emergency in Breach of the Hart Dam, September 11, 1986."

By the time the Flood Emergency was over, the 1436th Engineer Company had moved over 25,000 cubic yards of fill to shore up bridges and shoreline in Hart. The company used 82 man-days to accomplish this. After the dam was breached on the 11th of September and the fury of the storm was spent, six engineers stayed in Hart for a week with endloaders and 20 ton dump trucks helping the city repair storm damage.

According to Mr. Roy Adams, City Manager of Hart, there were 7 dams destroyed during the 1986 Flood Emergency and the Hart Dam is the only one repaired so far and placed back in operation.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Mayor Don R. Hannigan of Hart, Michigan, accepts a composite photograph of the breaching of Hart Dam on 11 September 1986, during the rededication of the new Hart Dam a year later from 1st Lt. Dale Schofield of the 1436th Engineer Company.

...AND THE EARTH MOVED

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Specialist Leroy Horton scoops up earth with his 612B scraper on the Whitehall sports complex.

"Someday," promises Lieutenant Phillip Boucon, "this will be an athletic complex for the Whitehall School District. This end here will have a football field and running track and down there by the mud hole, will be a soccer field."

"Down there" proved to be a low spot filled with water and giving the operator of a Caterpillar 612B scraper a hard time. The 612B scrapers are two wheel drive as compared to the old four wheel drive 290 pans and have to be pushed by bulldozers when they operate in mud and muck.

Muck and mud it was for the engineers of the 1436th on the weekend of 3 and 4 October. Their mission was to scrape and level forty acres of land for the Whitehall School District and under the new rules for civic action projects, they only had two weekends to accomplish it in. The new civic action rules place the majority of engineer effort at Camp Grayling and Fort Custer in self help projects for both training sites. The two drill limitation is necessary to prevent an Army National Guard unit from becoming bogged down in a long range project to the detriment of its other missions.

Lieutenant Boucon had committed four 612B scrapers, a crane, two D-7E bulldozers, a grader and an end loader for the Whitehall project. "If the weather holds in November, we'll be able to finish the leveling and grading. After that, it's up to the school district to finish it." said Boucon. "This is really dynamite training for our equipment operators." said Boucon. "Here we're only a few minutes from the armory so this is all prime training time. And the city loves us for this."

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Staff Sergeant Charles Wilson, left, and Sgt. Henry Sanders in the safety seat, push Horton's scraper out of a mud hole at Whitehall, Michigan during a civic action project on a drill weekend in October.

Mobility and Firepower: A

Mobility and Firepower: Artillery Through the Ages was the premiere Sesquicentennial event for the Michigan Army National Guard. A live fire demonstration of historic artillery from the Revolutionary War to the present was held on 27 September 1987 on Range 40 at Camp Grayling.

The event was co-sponsored by the Michigan National Guard and the Military Affairs Sub-Committee and the Historic Observance Committee of the Michigan Sesquicentennial Commission. The Chairman of the Michigan History Commission, Former Governor John Swainson, welcomed the audience and the re-enactors to the event.

Artillery Through the Ages brought together for the first time historic artillery from the Revolution to Vietnam. Artillery is commonly used in historic interpretative programs throughout the United States, but it has never before been fully interpreted by a live demonstration of mobility and firepower, comparing and contrasting the various capabilities, limitations and ammunition across such a range of weapons.

After the welcome by Governor Swainson, the program opened with a demonstration of a bronze 1776 Light 6 pound cannon from the Revolutionary War. The cannon was towed into place by a two oxen team owned by Mr. Harold Tesch of Adrian, Michigan. The Revolutionary re-enactors were the 4th Artillery from the Flint area.

The Mexican War was represented by an M1841 6 Pounder Gun and an M1836 12 Pounder Mountain Howitzer. The 5th Battery, Michigan Light Artillery from the Lansing area placed the guns in action.

The Civil War was represented by five re-enactment groups: the Loomis Battery, Battery B, Michigan Light Artillery, First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers and the 7th Illinois Cavalry. Civil War Siege Guns, an 8 inch siege mortar and a 30 Pounder Parrott Rifle were brought from Clear Lake, Wisconsin, by the Paulson brothers, Bernie and Bruce. Their gun crews were provided by the 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery.

Two Gatling guns and a Hotchkiss Mountain Rifle were placed into action and fired to demonstrate the firepower used in the Spanish-American War.

The standard cannon used in the First World War was the French 75 Field Gun. Recent travel restrictions that were placed on Fort Sill's famous "Half-Section" precluded their participation.

Gunners from the 5th Battery, Michigan Light Artill 40. The re-enactors are from the Lansing area and

Photo by Dot Barnett

A Spanish-American War re-enactment group fire a Model 1883 Gatling Gun during the artillery demonstration.

Pontiac, Michigan
29 September 1987

Major Michael H. Johnson
Editor
Wolverine Guard
2500 S. Washington Ave.
Lansing, Michigan 48913

Dear Sir:

Ribbons and medals to you!!! For all you did to make last Sunday's "Historic Artillery Demonstration" possible at Camp Grayling. It was *SUPER!*

Do you think you'll ever do another presentation of that type? If so — I'd surely like to know. It was so impressive and so well done!

Please let all those associated with you in this endeavor know how *very much* their efforts were appreciated — and *enjoyed!*

Sincerely,
Marilyn and Dave Donaldson
3664 Mark Road
Pontiac, Michigan 48054
(Summer cabin owners in Crawford County)

rtillery Through the Ages

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

fire a Mexican War 6 Pounder cannon on Range
e organized in 1962.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

First Sergeant Bernie Paulson of Clear Lake, Wisconsin and in the uniform of the 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery, sights in a Civil War 30 Pounder Parrott Rifle during September's Sesquicentennial Cannon Shoot at Camp Grayling.

Battery A 1st Battalion 119th Field Artillery, Michigan Army National Guard, demonstrated a "hip-shoot" with a 105mm howitzer to represent artillery used in World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. The 119th Field Artillery is one of the few remaining units to continue use of the World War II vintage 105mm howitzer. Although the guns have been upgraded and rebuilt over the years, some components such as carriages still bear dates of 1944.

The 119th Field Artillery had a Family Day on Saturday, the 26th, so the artillery re-enactment groups rehearsed before a live audience on Range 40. On Sunday, the event began at noon and lasted two hours. An audience estimated at 1,500 watched this first ever demonstration of Mobility and Firepower; Artillery Through the Ages.

The only accident occurred when the ox called Joe leaned into the right front door of a patrol car from the Crawford County Sheriff's Department while trying to get at some hay.

Mr. Matt Switlik, Curator of Monroe County Historical Museum, well known artillerist and co-coordinator of the event, ended it with a heartfelt thank you to Col. Richard K. Schmidt, Commander of Camp Grayling, 1st Lt. Scott Hanson and the "Great guys from Range Control who did so much to make this a success."

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Dot Barnett

A gun crew from Battery A 1st Battalion 119th Field Artillery, Michigan Army National Guard, fires their 105mm howitzer during a "hip-shoot" at the Sesquicentennial Cannon Shoot. This gun represents American artillery used in World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

THE CLEARING COMPANY

The litter is as basic to a medic as a rifle is to an infantryman. Medics in the newly formed 2071st Medical Clearing Company of Kalamazoo, Michigan spent a good portion of their first ever annual training constructing and training on a litter course at Fort Custer Training Center in August.

The 2071st Medical Clearing Company was activated on 1 March 1987 at Kalamazoo. The company commander is Maj. Ed Bigsby, a medical doctor from Petoskey, Michigan. Doctor Bigsby is a graduate of Michigan State University's medical school and practices emergency medicine at the Burns Medical Clinic in Petoskey.

"The mission of a medical clearing company is to receive, perform triage, resuscitation, stabilize and evacuate military casualties," explained Bigsby.

"The 2071st is a corps asset and we operate between corps and battalion. Normally we don't hold patients more than 72 hours. We either return him to duty or we evacuate him further back."

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Staff Sergeant William Stoval, left, and Sgt. Frank Conetto of the 2071st Medical Clearing Company lead a litter team on the litter proficiency course at Fort Custer during the unit's annual training.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

The litter course begins with a low crawl under a wire obstacle.

"Obviously we have to handle a lot of patients and this can be on any kind of terrain and in any kind of weather. That's why we built a pretty challenging litter course to train on." said Bigsby.

The litter course is 600 yards long and is tougher and longer than the one at the Army Medical Center at Fort Bliss, Texas where medics are trained according to Sgt. 1st Class Frank Zamuda, the 2071st's trainer.

"We've got just over forty troops in the company now and just under half are medics. That half are training the other half so that when they go to Fort Bliss, they'll just ace the course." said Sgt. Zamuda.

Sergeant First Class Charles Kinney, the 2071st's first sergeant echoes that thought. "We're not taking just anybody just to get the numbers. We're looking for motivated people who have an interest in military medicine. If you know of anyone like that, have them call us here at the Kalamazoo Armory." said Kinney.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

"I believe that every right implies a responsibility; every opportunity, an obligation; every possession, a duty."

—John D. Rockefeller Jr., philanthropist

"I Do Solemnly Swear That I Will Support and Defend the Constitution of the United States..."

Editor's Note: On 17 September 1987, 200 years after the signing of the United States Constitution, members of all branches of the Armed Services reaffirmed their oath to uphold the Constitution on the East Lawn of the State Capitol in Lansing. The oath was administered by Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan. His comments are reprinted here.

Thank you Colonel Turnage. Actually I'm here in three capacities; the two you mentioned in your kind introduction, and a third, that of representing the governor of our great state, Governor James Blanchard. Governor Blanchard asked me to welcome all of you to the Capitol, and to offer you his thoughts on this historic occasion.

In preparing my comments for today I remembered the words of one of my law school professors... "When deciding how much to say on a topic, remember the entire U.S. Constitution is only four pages long... handwritten." With that in mind, I will be brief.

Every person who has ever served in the uniform of the United States, began their military career with the same sixteen words "I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States ..." notice that we have not sworn to defend our commander-in-chief, or the Congress, or any institution of government, or political party, but rather the Constitution. The author of this wise oath was a military man, General George Washington.

After 200 years we might be tempted to take the continued existence of the Constitution for granted, but its survival is anything but guaranteed. In 1789 Benjamin Franklin commented on the life expectancy of the new document with a phrase you've probably heard part of... "Our Constitution is in actual operation; everything appears to promise that it will last; but in this world, nothing is certain but death and taxes."

As we pause to give tribute to our Constitution, we should also remember that the document signed 200 years ago this afternoon embodied slavery and excluded women from political participation. It was the conscience of the American people that made things right; and it is the ability of the Constitution to grow with that conscience that is the document's true strength. It was another military man, Teddy Roosevelt, who said, "We believe that this country will not be a permanently good place for any of us to live unless we make it a reasonable place for all of us to live in... our cause is the cause of justice for all in the interest of all."

The links between the Army and the Constitution are strong and begin in the Preamble. The fourth purpose stated there is to provide for the common defense and the sixth is to secure the blessings of liberty. As John F. Kennedy reminded us, "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and success of liberty."

I would ask now that all of you Armed Forces personnel here today raise your right hand and repeat after me the oath we took when we dedicated our lives to the defense of this great country.

In conclusion let me leave you with the prayer of President Grover Cleveland one hundred years ago on this date, as he closed the first Centennial observance of the signing of our Constitution. "If the American people are true to their sacred trust, another Constitutional Centennial Day will come, and millions yet unborn will require our stewardship and the safety of their Constitution. God grant that they may find it unimpaired."

by Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Major General Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan, speaking on the 200th Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Army Chief of Staff Presents Parachute Awards to Company F Jumpers

Photo by Lt. Col. Brian Downey

Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Carl E. Vuono, presents the first place tie award in the 5th Annual International Military Parachute Competition to Sgt. Gary A. Dubois of Company F (Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol) 425th Infantry of Pontiac, Michigan. Company F's parachute team placed first in the competition. Other members of the team are Capt. John T. Koehler, Staff Sergeants Wayne Billings, Samuel Gomez, Jr., Ronald E. Hamden and David R. Lincicome.

THE KILLING BUSINESS

Editor's Note: The following remarks were delivered to the 4th United States Army Command Sergeants Major Conference on 12 September 1987 in Lansing, Michigan by Command Sergeant Major George Horvath of Headquarters, Forces Command.

I want to start out by talking about our business. Our business is very serious business. Gentlemen, we are in the killing business. We don't talk about our business much to our soldiers. We talk about the benefits such as education and college and getting trained in a skill he can use back in the civilian world. That is all well and good but we have got to tell our young soldiers that our business is the killing business. Our responsibilities that we as senior non-commissioned officers of the Active Force, the Reserve and the Guard is to insure that our sergeants are trained so that they can go out and train their crews, squads, sections and team to be able to go out and fight, win and survive on the battlefield.

The sergeants and soldiers that we are getting in our Army, National Guard and Reserve today are a lot smarter than they were when you and I joined the Army. That's not to say we were dumber students, but they are smarter than you and I were when we joined the Army.

Let's stop and think for a second what it was like twenty-five, thirty years ago when we joined the Infantry. We had two fire teams, Alpha and Bravo, and we had two weapons systems to know, the M-1 and the Browning Automatic Rifle. Our job was simple. We went into battle at about three miles an hour; about as fast as our feet would carry us. All we had to do was have Alpha provide a base of cover and maneuver Bravo Team to the objective and then prepare for a counterattack.

But today a young infantryman goes into battle at thirty-five, forty miles an hour depending on whether he's got a Fast Attack Vehicle, a HumVee or a Bradley Fighting Vehicle.

If our young sergeant is on a Bradley Fighting Vehicle, he's got to know nine major weapons systems. Nine major weapons systems! Twenty-five millimeter chain gun, TOW, DRAGON, LAW, M-60, co-axial mount, firing port weapons, he's got to know them all. He has got to decide whether to fight mounted, dismounted, how to maneuver his force, what to make the dismount with and he's got to think rapidly because it is happening fast on that battlefield.

Now, let's take that one step further. Many of you here today are in combat support and combat service support units. You do your mission well because you do it as a matter of routine whether it is on a weekend drill or at annual training, just as well as if it was on active duty. You do that as part of your State mission when you are called up and do it well when you are Federalized.

The questions you must ask your young combat support and combat service support sergeants are these: Can you soldiers put a machinegun in operation and use the traversing and elevation mechanism? Do they know how to dig a fighting position for a machinegun? Can they employ a Claymore mine? Do they know what tactical wire is? Do they know how to cover, camouflage and conceal their positions?

Because in the next war the combat support and combat service support units are going to have to be able to defend themselves because the infantry will not be there, the armor will not be there and the engineers and military police will not be there. They will be at the front. If you want to call it a front. They will have to be prepared to fight and win and survive on the battlefield in order for them to get there to reequip, rearm, resupply and refuel the combat force.

This is going to place a tremendous amount of responsibility on the sergeants majors of those combat support and combat service support units because it is the sergeants majors that are going to lead those truck teams and maintenance teams and medical teams to the front.

That is a tremendous amount of responsibility and the majority of that responsibility is right here in the Guard and Reserve.

When I was the sergeant major of Third Corps, I realized we did not pay a whole lot of attention to the Guard and Reserve. We were more concerned with the five active divisions in Third Corps. One day at a briefing for General Saint, the briefer said, "General, do you know that fifty percent of your combat power that goes to war with Third Corps is in the National Guard and Army Reserve? Do you know, Sir, that seventy percent of your combat support and combat service support is in the National Guard and Army Reserve?"

Well, my friends, that got our attention there at Third Corps, some very serious attention when those facts were stated and verified.

I look upon my role at Forces Command as one of telling the Army what we have in the National Guard and Army Reserve and what role you play in our readiness posture. The Army has to understand that you have only thirty-nine days to get ready. Now you and I understand that you train a whole lot more than thirty-nine days a year but the standards are the same for the Army, National Guard and Army Reserve. And you are making those standards. That's what I'm telling Army. You're making it.

by Command Sgt. Maj. George Horvath

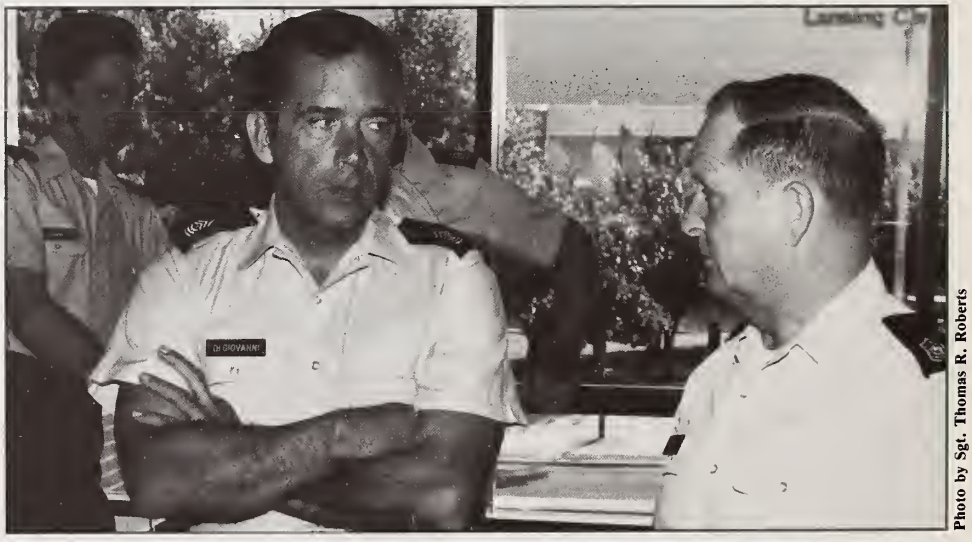

Photo by Sgt. Thomas R. Roberts

State Sergeant Major Joseph Di Giovanni and Command Sgt. Maj. Fred Alkire of the 46th Wolverine Brigade discuss Command Sgt. Maj. George Horvath's keynote address at the Command Sergeants Major's Conference in Lansing.

Mobilization; Heading for the Front Lines

Continued from September

Editor's Note: The final article on what happens at Camp Grayling upon a Federal Mobilization was written by Mr. Don Geiss with the assistance of Lt. Col. Douglas Cardis, Camp Grayling's Mobilization Planner, and is part of an effort to inform Grayling residents what would happen if "the balloon went up." We believe it will serve a similar function for the readership of the Wolverine Guard *and is reprinted here with the permission of Mr. Geiss and the* Crawford County Avalanche.

Another example might be the necessary expansion of the health care facility where during periods of peace the camp had a program not nearly as detailed. The expansion must include medical examinations, immunizations, optometry and other services. The 362nd Medical Detachment from Canton, Ohio is scheduled under the plan to establish the Camp Grayling Troop Medical Center.

If mobilization ever occurs, Camp Grayling could become by far the largest employer in the area. Under the section dealing with logistics, a civilian personnel office cadre will be formed to carry out the mission of acquiring and servicing a civilian workforce of 650 persons.

At one time the movement of personnel to the camp would imply that a long period of training would be involved before the deployment to the emergency scene. Recent peacetime training programs involve concentrated field work so that the units are more combat ready than ever before. The National Guard Bureau has revealed that its time line for arrival at the front lines has been cut to 40 days. Prior to the cut, the time schedule called for 60 day arrival and of that time 14 could be spent in training. Now the time allotted will be seven days. Obviously the difference in training time must be made up before the national emergency becomes a reality.

Other segments of the plan may not be immediately obvious until they are pointed out but the accumulation of personnel on a wartime basis at a central location involves most aspects of city operation. A Provost Marshall operates a strong military police department. Chaplains must be deeply involved in the religious practice of the guard persons.

Even the weather will take on added importance when the camp is under a mobilization operation. The plans call for a unit from Wurtsmith Air Force Base to supply that information until they are deployed and then a detachment of weather service persons will be assigned to the camp. Daily weather briefings will be conducted.

Another aspect of the full mobilization which can be easily overlooked by casual observers is that dealing with family assistance. A Family Assistance Center will provide a full range of services to soldiers' families. Those services would include information and referral, relocation, financial assistance, counseling, child care and other services. They would be scheduled to be available 24 hours per day.

Once the personnel are declared battle ready, another task for the logistics Section of the Internal Support Unit at the camp will be to marshal the necessary vehicles and equipment to load or move units to their deployment destinations. The deployment will be the subject of the final segment of the series on mobilization.

It is important to point out here that Camp Grayling's role in a full mobilization situation will not be more of the same operation as the typical summer encampments. We have hardly touched the surface here in the changed role and intensified program that will occur. If this portion of the series does nothing more than provide an awareness of the intricate plans that have been made it will have accomplished its purpose. If it also helps to create an understanding of the military readiness for emergency situations, it will be worthwhile.

Thousands of Guard soldiers have been assembled now in our fictitious scenario and they are awaiting orders to head for the battlefront.

Camp Grayling has been much more active than when it was host to summer encampments. Every item of training and equipment has been cared for and the day has come when the entire complement must head overseas.

Prior to the deployment date, Continental United States military officials have laid plans along with the Area Force Command to move equipment and personnel.

"The installation transportation officer is preparing the movements and getting the documentation ready to either go by sea or air," according to Lt. Col. Douglas Cardis, Camp Grayling Mobilization Planner. There are two scenarios for the deployment, he said. The personnel from Camp Grayling will go by air from Wright Patterson Air Force Base and will have ground transportation to that location.

Equipment will be loaded at the camp railroad siding and will be taken to Bayonne, New Jersey, for sea transportation, Cardis commented. He pointed out that recently the 107th Engineers from Ishpeming, Michigan, had equipment loaded for a trip to Turkey. The men from the unit trained in that country for 30 days. While it was a practice loading, it had the realistic objective of actually loading and moving equipment overseas.

Cardis said as the war scenario unfolds the airplanes that will be used will fly the personnel into the combat area and as they come back they will be carrying the medical evacuees. He said, "That will be quite a coordination type effort to get the troops over and the evacuees back but then we have a plan for all that."

At the airport of debarcation (APOD) the personnel are transported to the staging areas where they "marry up" with all of their equipment, Cardis said. From there they go to the tactical assembly area where they meet up with their fellow military units that are already on the ground, he commented. Finally the personnel go on to the combat zone, he said.

As with the plans to move the units out of the continental United States, there is a supported command that has planned to receive the units and move them to the staging and tactical assembly area. They coordinate the time frames to move them in an orderly way to the front lines, Cardis pointed out.

The plans for moving out to the airport of embarcation and seaport of embarcation must be accurately timed because the equipment shipments will be slower and thus must move out ahead of the personnel, Cardis noted. The TAT equipment (to accompany troops) moves with the personnel, he explained. That includes their clothing, weapons and a limited amount of ammunition.

Cardis pointed out that the troops that will be mobilized at Camp Grayling will have had the advantage of having also trained here so we are ahead of the game because it gets them into the deployment scenario faster. He observed that in order to move an infantry division on M-Day, 2,910 rail cars will be needed.

Meanwhile back at Camp Grayling a further buildup will be started through a unit activation schedule. If the war progresses, the camp has the requirement, as it stands today, for an influx and training of about three divisions after M-Day plus 60. Already planned for the training of the new volunteers and draftees are elements coming out of Columbus, Ohio, to serve as a cadre. It is estimated that the new influx will be about 45,000 persons, he said.

As Cardis has taken the reader through the various steps to the mobilization of the National Guard, an attempt has been made to show the depth to which planning has taken place. While there does not appear to be an immediate threat of an all out war, there is presently a naval action near Iran which can convey some idea of the necessity of planning and the possibility that additional military troops and equipment could be sent over as needs arise.

It is of course hoped by all concerned that the final steps to begin a conflict are never taken, but should it be necessary, the reader can be assured that it will not catch the military unprepared.

Michigan Army and Air National Guard Promotions

Editor's note: The Michigan Army National Guard promotion list is generated from the Department of Military Affairs Standard Installation and Division Personnel Reporting System (SIDPERS). This issue carries Army Guard promotions from 5 August to 15 September 1987. The Michigan Air National Guard promotions are for the months of August and September 1987.

PFC

Bouie, Tony L.
Christopher, Charles W.
Cooper, Joel R.
Cronen, Becky L.
Cruz, Timothy L.
Curtis, Mark A.
Davis, Michael L.
Dixon, John C.
Dixon, Lynda J.
Douglas, Sylvia
DuQuaine, Daniel J.
Echoles, Ryan O.
Feldpausch, Jeffrey S.
Grissom, Ernest K.
Harris, Dexter L.
Hiveley, Joanna D.
Johnson, Amont G.
Kraft, John D.
LeNoir, Edward A.
Lone, Amista A.
Lovett, Adelbert R.
Mierzwa, James B.
Nobert, Philip G.
Peterson, Melissa A.
Pope, Lesly E.
Richardson, Ronald L.
Ross, James A.
Tucker, Jeffry L.
Wade, Dion A.
Webster, Shana L.
Wenban, Phyllis A.
Wickwire, Lee K.
Williams, Robert L.
Wolosonowich, Marifrances C.

A1C

Vanwormer, Michael E.

SPECIALIST FOURTH CLASS

Almli, Keith A.
Bahmer, Michelle A.
Blair, Stephen H.
Blanchard, Clayton E.
Briston, Jeffrey L.
Carson, Timothy J.
Davis, Mark D.
Drefs, Donald P.
Drier, Dennis L.
Duncan, Shawn B.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas M.
Fleet, Robert L. Jr.
Gabriel, Michael J.
Gustafson, Robert O. Jr.
Hall, Bernard J.
Hamilton, Michael J.
Hansen, James C.
Harvey, Edith A.
Hassett, Chris D.
Hedrick, George A.
Henigan, Robert A.
Hoeninghausen, Rodger K.
Julien, George M.
Koebke, James A.
Matz, Vance J.
Modlin, Ruth A.
Neeson, Richard L.
Outman, Tommie R. II
Pamp, Matthew J.
Rangel, Raul Jr.
Sanders, Erin P.
Stapleton, Steven E.
Stormzand, Gregory J.
Sulzener, William L.
Williams, Willie B.
Wright, Shane E.

SENIOR AIRMAN

Devendorf, Kristin L.
Peters, James R.
Stokes, Scott A.
Timm, Eric D.
Toy, Arthur
Vanderwater, Brett B.

SERGEANT

Barncard, Phillip L.
Bishop, Mark A.
Clayborne, Tommie E.
Craft, Claude M.
Doremire, Michael A.
Fry, Gary L.
Gipson, John W. Jr.
Hunt, Thomas P.
Jones, Charles E. Jr.
LaFerriere, John M.
Linabury, Gary L.
Lindsay, Harvey T.
Lumley, Sue A.
Marshall, James D.
McCuller, Mark
McDonald, Anne M.
Petro, Michael S.
Roberts, Thomas R.
Salinas, Anthony R.
Sopha, Philip M.
Strand, Richard A.
Vanloo, Rodney S.
Waltke, Danny D.

STAFF SERGEANT

Borieo, Donald C.
Gilbert, Donald L.
Gorsuch, Thomas M.
Kiebler, Frederick N.
Lomax, Janet
Mutter, Lyle R.
Spencer, Lorie K.
Stewart, Keith H.

STAFF SERGEANT

Clark, Michael J.
Frie, Eric J.
Hunter, Roy I.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS

Butsic, James M.
Howard, Roland L.
Maleske, James J.

PLATOON SERGEANT

Carlson, Richard W.
Huddleston, David D.
Sprunger, Kenneth L.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER

Manor, Robert J.
Nordin, Daniel E.

FIRST LIEUTENANT

Tereshko, John M.

CAPTAIN

Hallock, Nickie G.
Mullen, Patrick E.

MAJOR

Clark, Gary A.
Paulson, Lawrence C.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Cook, Thomas M.
Walti, James R.

Battle Books

The Corps, Book II, Call to Arms by W.E.B. Griffin

W.E.B. Griffin is quickly becoming the Louis L'Amour of military writers but unlike L'Amour who rarely uses a scene or character from a previous novel a second time, Griffin commits this literary *faux pas* in *Call to Arms, Book II of The Corps.*

At the end of *Book I of The Corps, Semper Fi,* we leave Ken McCoy a newly commissioned second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, looking at what was going to no doubt be a long and bitter war in the Pacific. Lieutenant McCoy had fought his way out of China with the 4th "China" Marines after the attack on Pearl Harbor and was almost caught by the Imperial Japanese Army on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines while acting as a War Department courier to the beleagered troops under General MacArthur.

W.E.B. Griffin is spending a lot of time in the first two books of this series establishing the main characters that will form the central cast for future volumes of *The Corps.* He did this well in the companion series, *Brotherhood of War.*

The character of Lt. Ken McCoy is beginning to firm up in *Call to Arms.* We discover that he indeed does have a family in Norrisburg, Pennsylvania. This is depicted in a scene that was used in *Book II of the Brotherhood of War, The Captains.* In both scenes, the protagonists come from common stock and are in love with wealthy society girls who want to be with them as long as they can before they are shipped overseas. The main character in each instance tries to shock their classy lovers by introducing them to the families that they had escaped by enlisting in the military.

> She was not being taken home by Ken McCoy to be shown off, Ernie Sage realized sadly, in the hope that his family would be pleased with his girl. Ken had brought her here to show her his family, sure that she would be shocked and disgusted.
>
> To Dutch's (Ken's brother) embarrassment, Anne-Marie began a litany of complaints about how hard it was to make ends meet with what he could bring home from the service station. And her reaction to Ken's promotion to officer status, Ernie saw, was that it meant for her a possible source of further revenue.

Regardless of this lapse on Mr. Griffin's part, *Call to Arms* is a fast paced account of the U.S. Marine Corps' attempt to form the famed Raider Battalions of World War II. There was a fierce internal battle within the Marine Corps about forming "elite units within an elite unit" but the day was carried by the determination of "Wild Bill" Donovan who reported only to President Franklin Roosevelt. Donovan's conviction that a Raider force was necessary to the Marine Corps and Roosevelt's influence soon saw the formation of First and Second Raider Battalions.

Call to Arms climaxes with the famous raid on Makin Island, 16-17 August 1942, by Marine Raiders. The value of the raid was not the strategic importance of Makin Island, but the psychological lift for the American people. Lieutenant Colonel Jimmy Doolittle had made his B-25 bombing run on Tokyo shortly before and it was important to the war effort that the Japanese understand they were not invulnerable anywhere in their Pacific fortress.

Griffin does not fail us in describing the preparation and training of the Raider Battalions for the Makin Island raid. His knowledge of weaponry and order of battle are sound and his description of the raid itself allows us to forgive Griffin for his shortcuts earlier in the novel.

Lastly, W.E.B. Griffin has published yet another novel in the *Brotherhood of War* series. Volume VII is entitled *The New Breed* and will be reviewed here in Battle Books at some future date.

The Corps, Book II, Call to Arms by W.E.B. Griffin. Jove Fiction, 1987, 356 pages, $4.50, paperback.

TOP GUNS

The Grand Aggregate Winners of the Governor's Twenty Pistol Championship held at Fort Custer Training Center on 26-27 September 1987, were Staff Sgt. Kenneth H. Olmstead of the 1461st Transportation Company as Old Shooter and Airman 1st Class Arthur N. Toy, New Shooter.

The winner of the Unit Pistol Championship was the 1461st Transportation Company and the Battalion Team Champs are the 146th Transportation Battalion. This team will represent the Michigan National Guard at Camp Robinson, Arkansas in September 1988.

The Combat Rifle Championship competition was held at Fort Custer the previous weekend, 19-20 September. The Grand Aggregate Winners were Master Sgt. William Moon of the 1436th Engineer Company, Old Shooter, and Specialist Ricky Tice, Headquarters Detachment, 507th Engineer Battalion New Shooter. The First Place Unit Team was the 1436th Engineer Battalion and the winning battalion team was the 207th Engineer Battalion. They also will compete at Camp Robinson in September of 1988.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

This is what all the shooting was about. The Michigan National Guard has won the Excellence in Small Arms Training award because of the winning rifle, pistol and machinegun teams it fielded in 1987.

"There are many in this old world of ours who hold that things break about even for all of us. I have observed for example that we all get the same amount of ice. The rich get it in the summertime and the poor get it in the winter."

—Bat Masterson, frontier marshal

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Small Arms Champions

Photo by 1st Lt. Ruth S. Long

Old Shooters and New Shooters take on the targets at the Combat Pistol Match at Fort Custer in September. See page 15 for match results.

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